

This is not a satisfactory answer. No doubt Macaulay lacked time to search the German archives, but he might have made much more use of German printed books. And he ought certainly to have corrected those statements of fact which Kemble showed to be erroneous, but he left the text unaltered and the errors remain there to this day.

Kemble proves clearly that one part of Macaulay's account of our continental relations contained errors of fact and produced in consequence an erroneous impression. If he had examined other parts of it in equal detail he might have added further proofs. For instance Macaulay's hostility to Austria is hardly concealed. It seems to be inspired by the political feelings of the time when he wrote rather than by historical facts. The Emperor Leopold is continually accused of lukewarmness and slackness in the struggle against Louis XIV, and blamed for leaving the whole burden of the war to fall upon England and Holland. Nowhere is the position of Austria fairly stated. Holland and England had to carry on the war against one enemy only, France; Austria had to wage war against two, France and Turkey. Leopold therefore was obliged to provide an army for the Danube as well as one for the Rhine or the Low Countries. Furthermore, France and Turkey were acting in conjunction ; it was in order to keep

Austria occupied and prevent it from employing its forces against France that Louis XIV had instigated the Turks to attack Austria in 1682 and obstructed all negotiations for peace ever since.

Macaulay knew these facts. In chapter **xix**, where he describes the weakness of the coalition, he complains that Austria did not put forth all its strength against the House of Bourbon, and adds : ' To the Emperor indeed the war against France was a secondary object. His first object